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Your  
**Dr. King's**  
Discovery  
for Coughs & Colds

—sold considerable, too, and now it is known the nation over as the standard cough and cold remedy. Successful and satisfactory because it is quick acting and safe. Doesn't upset the stomach nor does it nauseate. Use it for that mean hacking cough, and in all stages of grippe.

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**Always Lead to Better Health**  
Serious sicknesses start in disorders of the Stomach and Liver. The best corrective and preventive is Dr. King's New Life Pills. They prevent Constipation, keep Liver, and Bowels in a healthy condition. Effective, mild.



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because of an  
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**Resinol**  
will make it well

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Resinol Ointment is sold by all druggists.

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FOR WEAK LUNGS

Be threat trouble that threaten to become chronic, this Calcium compound will be found effective. The handiest form of calcium. Free from harmful or habit-forming drugs. Try them today.

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For sale by all druggists  
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**KIRKLEY**  
**HAIR**  
cannot be made  
straight

The picture shown here is of a girl well known to many of you, and you know that general knowledge she had curly, kinky hair, and you know that she is the prize of herself and her friends. Her hair is the result of using

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which is a hair cream and not a hair remover. It stops falling hair, removes dandruff, feeds the roots of the hair. Kinky hair, if used, will be straight. Try a box. Price 25c by mail on receipt of stamps or coin.

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In a Comedy Skit.  
"THE MAN OFF THE ICE WAGON"  
Vaudeville's Newest Fun.  
A Phenomenal Tenor.  
Also Two Other Big Keith Acts.

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A Stupendous Pictorialization of Victor Hugo's Famous Story.  
A Fox Super-Production.

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A Paramount Picture.

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"LITTLE RED DECIDES"  
A Solange Play.

**NEW LYRIC**  
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ALL THIS WEEK  
**Ray Adair's**  
**AMERICAN FUSILIERS**  
Comedy, Laughter, Pretty Girls.  
Admission:  
Matinee, 15c. Nights, 20c.

## GOMPERS ARGUES FOR 8-HOUR DAY

Promises Labor's Full Support of War but None for Private War Profiteers.

Chicago, March 1.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, made a stirring appeal yesterday in behalf of an 8-hour day for employees in the meat packing industry at the stockyards wage arbitration. He appeared as a witness for the employees and his testimony was eagerly listened to by "Mother" Mary Jones, an organizer for the United Mine Workers, and several hundred other representatives of organized labor from all sections of the country.

After tracing the history of the fight for a shorter working day from its beginning he read from a number of reports and quoted various large employers of labor to substantiate his contention, that the 8-hour day in active operation had proved profitable to the employer and highly beneficial to the men.

**No Sacrifice for Profiteers.**  
In defining the attitude of organized labor toward the war the witness said:  
"Labor will make every sacrifice for the successful prosecution of the war, but it will not make any sacrifice for private profiteering during the war."  
"I advocate the 8-hour day on the ground of economy, health and morals," he said. "Men should only be required to work over-time in times of the greatest emergency or for the protection of life and property. That is why we demand time-and-a-half for over-time and double pay for holidays. We think this penalty of added expense prevents the employer from asking their men to work over-time except when it is really necessary."

**Drives Men to Drink.**  
Mr. Gompers declared that the saloon in the "back-of-the-yard" district was an argument in favor of the shorter work day and higher wages and that if these demands are granted the money spent by stockyards' employees in these places will materially decrease.

He ridiculed the contention of witnesses for the packers that shorter hours and higher wages might increase saloon receipts. Experiences in other industrial centers had proved the reverse, he said.  
"It is the long hours with low wages that drive the men to drink," Mr. Gompers said. "It is shown to be an economic truth. The fairly well-paid workman, who is not required to work more than eight hours a day, finds more pleasure and comfort at home or at a theater than he does in going to the saloon."

## STALLIONS GIVES THE BOYS AN OUTING

Boston, March 1.—Battery men of the Braves will be guests of Manager George Stallings at McDowd's, his plantation at Haddock, Ga., for ten days before they begin training at Miami, Fla. Hunting, fishing and tramping, with much talk of baseball, but no playing, will occupy the time of the party, and no attempt will be made to evade the league rule prohibiting training more than a month before the season opens.

## CHAIRMAN HAYS BUSY TALKING PARTY HARMONY

Washington, March 1.—Will H. Hays, republican national chairman, left for New York last night after spending two days talking party harmony and organization with republican members of congress. In New York he plans to meet Gov. Whitman, Senator Johnson of California, and, if possible, former President Taft.

Headquarters will be maintained in Washington. Mr. Hays said last night, and the question of offices in other cities will be decided later. He plans to return to Washington in about two weeks.

## ASSISTANT TREASURERS HELD AS UNNECESSARY

Washington, March 1.—Elimination of unnecessary assistant treasurers at New Orleans, Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis and San Francisco within six months is proposed in the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill reported last night to the house.

The bill carries \$60,000,000, an increase of \$13,500,000 over last year. Among the larger increases is about \$5,000,000 for the treasury department, of which the war risk insurance bureau gets \$3,000,000. The war department is given \$5,000,000 for temporary employees.

## VATICAN ORGAN SATISFIED WITH CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH

Paris, Feb. 28.—The Observateur Romano, the Vatican organ, declares itself fully satisfied with the imperial German chancellor's speech, according to a Rome dispatch. It remarks that Chancellor Von Hertling accepts the principal parts in the pope's proposal and with regard to Belgium it points out that Germany shows herself disposed to treat with the Hays government on the basis of the pope's former proposals.

## BABY KING IN FRANCE TODAY! HIS DAY HAS ARRIVED, SAYS CHESTER

France Cannot Afford to Lose a Single Child and the Whole Nation Has Turned to the Task of Seeing That Every "Little Frenchman" Gets the Best Possible Chance.

(By George Randolph Chester and Lillian Chester.)  
(Copyright, 1918, by the Newspaper Enterprise Association.)

Paris, March 1.—To us at home, a baby doesn't amount to very much except as a matter of sentiment and family curiosity. The uncles and aunts and neighbors come around to give it the "once-over," and say that it looks like John or Mary, as the case may be, and go away and think what a little think about its claims to beauty, and make a record of its date in the birthday book.

It was that way in France a while ago—that is, allowing for the slight difference in local customs, traditions and habits of thought. The papa of a first-born was just as foolishly proud of his new dignity here as at home, and the acquisition of the first tooth on the part of the wonderful infant was the same heaven-topping family sensation here as anywhere.

But the existence of that very baby never rocked the foundations of the state, as it does now, for at last the day of the baby has arrived in France! You see, France cannot afford to lose a single baby, boy or girl. She must be a miser with them, since they are the most precious of her possessions; and, in place of a new-born child being simply enrolled on a birth register, and forgotten in the dusty municipal archives like a list of paid and unpaid taxes, it is now recognized as a potential Frenchman or Frenchwoman who will grow up to love La Patrie, keep the arts and sciences and manufacture at a constant interval, and, under any circumstances, but anything made in Germany!

Rich babies have always had a lot of annoyances which poor babies escaped, such as being weighed every so often, made to sleep at regular hours, whether they were sleepy or not; made to eat just so much at regular intervals, whether they were hungry or not, and, above all things, being pawed over by a doctor at regular intervals, whether well or not, and this is the crowning insult of all.

WHEN, we ask you, WHEN, in the history of civilization, could any number of healthy adults be persuaded to walk into a doctor's office every Tuesday and say, "Well, here I am, Doc, hammer my lungs and prod my back and pry open my mouth to look at my tongue and feel my pulse and weigh me and tell me how many ounces of food I may have for my dinner?"

Yet that is exactly what happens to the babies of France, the poor as well as the rich, which is one of the penalties of being king! Even those high aristocrats of babydom, the dwellers in the nonpareil chateaux, are pestered by private enterprise where babies are raised like strawberries, twelve good ones out of every dozen, and guaranteed absolutely acceptable—yet these are subject to constant hygienic and healthful annoyances.

Before we opened the door of one of the baby dispensaries, which are maintained now throughout France for not only the saving, but the betterment of France's future population, we knew that we were at the right place from the voices of the kings and queens.

The women were as much diversified as the babies, for not all the mothers could be in attendance, so grandmothers came, proud grandmothers, too, the proudest the one with the twins; and little sisters came, the proudest one being the "little mother" of five small steps in the stairway of future France.

The mothers crowded and supported held up the babies for inspection, pushed in through the throng with proud confidence; and it was very difficult indeed not to betray an overly enthusiastic choice for a little, smiling, chubby-faced, dark-skinned mite with dark cheeks and dimples and green round, dancing brown eyes and curly brown hair.

A stir and bustling now in the busy reception room, for here came the director to take charge of us. It was easy to see why, in volunteering her services for France, this sweet-faced, elderly lady had chosen the baby department, for she fairly exuded motherliness.

What a little room, this next one—the consultation room. At a small table another white-clad volunteer, a secretary, with a book which was enormously big for the affairs of such tiny clients, and a huge index card for every baby, containing a record of its life, week by week, from its very first astonished entry into this world to the most recent weighing; the little cough it had one Tuesday, three months ago, which was gone on the next Tuesday, and everything, both on the record and the scales with which every baby of France has become so uncomfortably familiar; in the shining white cupboards around the walls, supplies of bandages and simple remedies and testing apparatus and mysterious-looking minor surgical instruments, and such adjuncts.

But, hush! This is no place for idle curiosity; no place in this tiny room for mere useless visitors, because there is a consultation going on; so the two visitors and the earnest, self-sacrificing woman who was their guide and madame the director and the two nice-looking nurses pushed themselves back against two sections of the wall in two silent, solemn rows and stared.

The patient was a young party by the name of Pierre, who objected violently to having all his clothes removed and to being supported on his stomach in mid-air on a firm, broad hand, while an ear was pressed against his spine. He had little sympathy. His mother, a woman in black, who was strong and quiet, merely smiled, though she held up her reddened hands half hesitantly, ready to take him back and dress him.



George Randolph Chester.

attention to the upbuilding of future France through the babies of the poor; one day a week in each of seven dispensaries, and, after the office hours are over, night visits to tiny patients who cannot be brought to the clinic.

There was a big passion in her for the work she is doing, almost a snarl in her determination that not one of the babies who come under her charge but shall develop into fine, sturdy, well-balanced men and women. Not that she talks about it much.

In with the next one, a big, roly-poly, white-haired fellow, who had to be awakened to be weighed and prodded and everything; awakened when he was so healthy, and always had been, that the only result of any weekly examination could be but a compliment to his mother.

A joking remark from the doctor, and all her white teeth flashed in a friendly smile, to which the mother instantly responded.

Out quickly with him. Oh! A sticky baby this time, a poor, scrawny little one, who breathed heavily and lay supinely. Deep worry on the face of the mother, a tired-looking woman. An instant change in the face of the doctor, a great tenderness in her, a great sympathy and a great purpose.

She asked for the baby's card, and examined it minutely, entry by entry, then she took the baby in her hands; such strong hands they were, hands with the healing touch, hands which would make anybody feel better merely from the contact with them.

The mother watched her breathlessly as she took her child, and, when the doctor's face was brightened of its heavy concern, the mother's face brightened.

Malnutrition; that was the trouble. A minute inquiry into the food and habits of the mother, an earnest talk, a bottle of medicine, accompanied by

a carefully-written page of directions, and an order for precious milk; but the look of concern was still on the doctor's face when the door had closed behind the patient. There went a child whom France could need, whom France must have, and, if human skill and human determination and something more than a mere human gift of healing could save, it would be saved. She wrote the name of this baby in her own personal charity book.

Hello! Here comes something startling, something certainly, if experienced observation amounts to anything, from a southern climate; a woman with her hair and eyes black as coal, her cheeks flaming like a poppy.

If ever there was a woman who had been the undisputed belle of the village, some place where skies were blue and trees were green and grapes were red, this was she! Something rough about her, too; something of a swagger in her shoulders, left over from that long ago, perhaps, when the world belonged to her; something sturdy in her facing the world, something fierce and something gentle. A tightly-swathed bundle in her arms, which, on opening, proved to contain Baby Jeanette. Instantly Baby Jeanette, with coal-black hair and eyes, sat up and waved her arms and smiled on all the company, revealing a full row of little white teeth.

The doctor greeted Jeanette with a smile, and the mother with a half-reproving glance; then she jerked the sawl from the lower part of Jeanette and displayed two little habitually red legs, two little habitually red feet. Jeanette was treated at once to the process of being stripped and having her stomach laid across a broad band, while the mother was applied to her spine. Up-huh! A trace of bronchitis!

Now, why was Jeanette not provided with stockings?

Prompt defiance on the part of the woman from the Bordelaise country. She had ten children, ten! and she works every day; she keeps a flower stand—naturally, one could tell that from looking at her—the other children can stay home, but the baby she must take with her; she sells Jeanette among the flowers, but there is a shawl wrapped around Jeanette's legs, always, and it isn't that which gives her the bronchitis; it's the bad weather we've been having, and—

She's no match for the doctor. To begin with, the doctor has too strong a hold on the affections of the woman from the Bordelaise country, which is taking an unfair advantage, so they compromise on the doctor's terms, she to provide the stockings and the mother to see that they are kept on Jeanette; and an especially bald baby enters.

So it proceeds all day long, with now and then a mother who, like the Bordelaise, clings to the old-fashioned idea that it's her baby, to do with as she pleases; not everybody's baby; but for the most part the mothers are in thorough sympathy with the work, and grateful for it. Results count, even with mothers.

The mortality rate has been lowered among these few dispensary patients, in spite of the war; average weight for age has increased, and the general health and sturdiness, and even mentally, have improved to a remarkable degree among these wails, who mostly have but one natural parent.

## TEN RAILROADS ASK FOR FIXED COTTON RATE

Washington, March 1.—Ten railroads operating in cotton states today asked the interstate commerce commission to fix a rate of 2 cents per hundred pounds for services performed at intermediate points in connection with the operation of concentrating, compress-

ing and reshipping cotton. The roads included in the petition are the Southern, Birmingham & Northwestern, New Orleans & Northeastern, Alabama Great Southern, Gulf & Ship Island, Gulf, Mobile & Northern; St. Louis-San Francisco; Louisville & Nashville; Illinois Central, and New Orleans Great Northern.

## BODY OF AMERICAN FOUND AMONG HONGKONG DEAD

London, March 1.—The body of one American has been identified among the 573 victims of the disaster at the Hongkong Jockey club Wednesday, a Reuter dispatch from Hongkong says.

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It is a matter of pride with us that we can lay claim to the confidence of so many men and young men in Chattanooga and vicinity. Under all circumstances we will continue to merit the trust and confidence of the buying public.

No matter what price we charge for clothes, we will always give better values, and we will NEVER lower our standard of excellence to meet a given price.

Tomorrow is the last day on which Friedman's Suits will be sold for \$12.50 and \$17.50.

Beginning Monday, March 4, the prices will be \$15.00 and \$20.00. Those who contemplate buying, either for now or next winter, are advised to make their purchases tomorrow and thus secure the advantage of prices now in effect.



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